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THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS  
TREATY.

## TEXT OF THE DRAFT AGREEMENT.

"Negotiations have been proceeding for  
some time for the establishment of a new  
Customs House at Kowloon (Hongkong)  
in consideration of certain concessions by  
China to the Hongkong Government. The  
following is a translation of the draft  
treaty which has been drawn up and passed  
by the Cabinet meeting:—

## THE TREATY.

Whereas it is mutually desirable of fur-  
ther increasing the friendly relations  
between the two countries, the Imperial  
Government of Great Britain and the  
Government of the Republic of China,  
for the purpose of protecting the interests  
of the Chinese Government with regard  
to maritime customs revenues and for  
mutually benefiting and facilitating the  
trade and commerce of the two countries,  
hereby bind themselves in treaty to the  
following articles through the signatures  
of their respectively authorised and ac-  
credited commissions:—

Art. 1.—The term "native sailing  
boats" hereinafter used refer only to  
Chinese and Asiatic styled boats with  
sails. The regulations governing native  
sailing boats to and from Hongkong are  
revised as follows:—

(1.)—All native sailing boats shall be  
required to have a special licence issued by  
the Chinese and Hongkong Governments.  
The licences are to be of two kinds, one  
for trade boats and one for fishing boats.  
Fishing boats are to be for fishing pur-  
poses alone. No one boat shall be granted  
two different kinds of licence at the same  
time.

(2.)—The licence register for native sail-  
ing boats shall be jointly kept (1) by the  
Shipping Bureau of Kuangtung and the  
Harbour Minister (2) of Hongkong, so  
that registry may be properly dealt with.

(3.)—Between October and March, from  
8 p.m. to 6 a.m., and between April and  
September, from 7 p.m. to 5 a.m., no na-  
tive trade boats shall be allowed to sail  
from Hongkong.

(4.)—All native fishing boats in Hong-  
kong waters shall be required to have  
their licence numbers painted on their  
sails in accordance with directions given  
by the Hongkong Harbourmaster. Goods  
carried by such boats shall be subject  
to the examination of British officials  
concerned in order to prevent smuggling.

(5.)—Native trade boats shall report to  
the following stations of the Harbour-  
master of Hongkong when entering or  
leaving the harbour of Hongkong:—Yu-  
to-li, Hsiao-chi-wan, Hsikus, Tayach,  
Changchow, Shatuehno, Hongkongtai,  
Taipu, Cheeha, Yamat.

The above stations may be changed in  
future after consultation.

(6.)—When entering or leaving the har-  
bour of Hongkong all native sailing boats  
shall be required to present their registry  
book and the register issued by the Chi-  
nese customs to the Harbourmaster for  
signature and dating. The Harbour-  
master shall ascertain whether the boat  
concerned has reported on the previous  
voyage regarding the passing of a branch  
of the Kowloon customs.

(7.)—If a native sailing boat should be  
unable to produce the register issued by  
the Chinese customs and the receipts for  
the tax paid for the examination of the  
stations of the Hongkong Harbourmaster,  
the station concerned shall report to the  
Customs Commissioner of the Kowloon  
Customs, and also detain the boat until the  
necessary tax and fine have been paid.  
The same method shall be followed by the  
maritime customs concerned if such a  
case happens in Chinese waters.

(8.)—The regulation governing the keep-  
ing of arms by the native sailing boats  
shall temporarily continue to be valid. If  
alterations should be found to be neces-  
sary in future, the same can be made  
after consultation with the Chinese Cen-  
tral Government by the joint recommenda-  
tion of the Hongkong Government and the  
local superior official of Kuangtung. The  
arms and arms licence of the boats shall  
be subject to the inspection of the officials  
concerned as has hitherto been the prac-  
tice.

Art. 2.—(1.)—The Hongkong Govern-  
ment agrees to the collection of salt tax  
by the Chinese Government. With the  
exception of salt carried in transit  
through Hongkong, whether by sea or  
land, all shipments of salt from other  
places or manufactured in Hongkong,  
shall be taxed to the amount of \$2.50 per  
hundred catties. The Hongkong Govern-  
ment shall have the option of reducing  
the tax at its own discretion on salt used  
for salting (preserving) fish.

(2.)—Boats carrying salt shall, upon  
arriving at Hongkong harbour, report to  
the Harbourmaster the quantity of salt  
carried, the place of sailing and the  
destination for consumption.

(3.)—Imported salt and salt manufac-  
tured in the new territory (the extension  
of the 19th year of Kuanghsu) shall never  
be allowed to be imported to inland of  
Chinese territory.

(4.)—All native sailing boats or steam  
launches carrying salt to Hongkong shall  
be required to present the regular cer-  
tificates issued by the salt administration  
of China. If the vessel should be unable  
to produce the same, the Harbour-  
master shall report the case to the Kow-  
loon Maritime Customs Commissioner and  
at the same time detain the vessel until  
the necessary amount of tax and fine have  
been paid in full. The same method  
shall be adopted by the Marine Customs  
concerned when the case takes place in  
Chinese waters.

(5.)—With the exception of salt carried  
in transit without transshipment, all  
shipments of salt arriving at Hongkong  
shall be required to be stored in a licensed  
godown. Such stored salt shall not be  
taken out without the special permit of  
the Hongkong Government. If the salt is  
required for Kuangtung the necessary  
shipping certificate shall be paid before ship-  
ping certificate could be issued for the  
salt.

With regard to the salt carrying  
the licence of release, it shall not be  
shipped to Kuangtung until the regula-

shipping certificate issued by the salt ad-  
ministration concerned and counter-  
signed by the Commissioner of the Kow-  
loon Maritime Customs has been secured.

(6.)—Persons in possession of a licence  
for salt storage shall be required to keep  
adequate record of accounts of the salt  
imported and exported as well as the  
amount sold in Kuangtung. The book  
shall be subject to the inspection of the  
Kuangtung Government at any time.

(7.)—Persons manufacturing salt in the  
new territory shall deposit their salt in  
the licensed godown, the owner of which  
shall keep an adequate kind of account  
of the amount of salt manufactured and  
sold. The book shall be subject to the  
inspection of the Hongkong Government  
at any time.

(8.)—Retailers in the new territory shall  
not hold stocks of salt in excess of the  
amount fixed by the Government unless  
with special permit.

(9.)—When salt is removed from a  
licensed store or shop or transferred from  
one part of the British territory to an-  
other part, it shall not exceed in amount  
fixed by the Government, but in any case  
the special permission of the British offi-  
cials concerned shall be required.

Note.—The purpose of this article is to  
safeguard the revenue of the Chinese  
Government. The Chinese Government  
agrees that all salt shipped from Hong-  
kong to Kuangtung in accordance with  
the above regulations shall be taxed at  
the Kowloon Customs. The Chinese Gov-  
ernment also agrees that the salt fields on  
the Kuangtung and Fukien sea coasts  
shall continue to be allowed to ship salt  
via Hongkong to Kuangtung without re-  
striction.

Art. 3.—Excepting those already per-  
mitted by the existing laws or regulations  
of Hongkong, no one shall be allowed to  
possess or carry dynamite, sulphuric acid  
or other explosives. No one shall be allowed  
to store the above-mentioned contraband  
articles without a licence. Those having  
obtained such a licence shall keep a re-  
cord in proper form of the quantity of  
such articles permitted to be stored and  
the quantity consumed each day. The  
said record shall be subject to inspection  
by the Hongkong Government.

Art. 4.—So long as the present treaty  
is entered, the Hongkong Government  
shall permit the Chinese Customs to estab-  
lish branch customs houses at Shekoi  
and other places within the territory of  
Hongkong for the purpose of collecting  
customs duties, etc.

Art. 5.—Steam launches registered at  
the customs house and having obtained  
a permit for inland service shall be  
allowed to run between Hongkong and  
non-treaty ports in Kuangtung and vice  
versa. Such steam launches in addition  
to the necessity of observing the Inland  
Steam Navigation Regulations and the  
regulations governing the Steamship Re-  
gistration, promulgated by the Ministry  
of Communications of the Chinese Gov-  
ernment shall be subject to the following  
restrictions:—

(1.)—The term "non-treaty port" ap-  
plies to inland ports in Kuangtung, where  
steam launches for inland service have  
already been allowed to navigate. As to  
ports along the Kuangtung sea coasts,  
which have not been opened for foreign  
trade, the Hongkong Government may  
request at any time the government organ  
or organs concerned in the Central Gov-  
ernment of China through the chief ad-  
ministrative officials in Kuangtung for  
permission to allow steam launches from  
Hongkong to any of such ports for  
trading purposes.

(2.)—When a steam launch enters the  
port, the captain of the launch shall sub-  
mit two copies of the report to the  
Harbour Master thereof, so that the latter  
shall, in turn, send one copy of the report  
to the Customs House at Kowloon.

(3.)—When a steam launch leaves Hong-  
kong, its captain shall be required to  
apply to the Kowloon Customs House for  
a special sailing permit. In the said per-  
mit, the port, the destination and the port  
or ports to which the launch is to sail,  
to which the launch should report for ex-  
amination on its return shall be definite-  
ly stated. On its return it shall report  
itself directly to the customs house men-  
tioned on the permit.

(4.)—Any steam launches plying be-  
tween Hongkong and non-treaty ports in  
Kuangtung shall be required to apply to  
the branch customs house of Kowloon  
established by agreement with the Hong-  
kong Government on the territory of  
Hongkong for the examination of goods  
and passengers. After such goods and  
passengers are landed, the launch,  
which has not been sealed by the said  
branch customs house, the captain shall  
then have the option of either to  
pay the customs duties at the said branch  
customs house or at the customs house in  
the inland port of destination.

(5.)—When a steam launch returns from  
a non-treaty port in Kuangtung to Hong-  
kong it shall be required to call at the  
branch Kowloon customs house established  
in Hongkong territory by agreement with  
the Hongkong Government together with  
goods and passengers on board for ex-  
amination. When the launch is required  
to pay customs duty, the same shall be  
paid at the same customs house.

(6.)—Should any steam launch fail to  
observe the directions given in the permit  
regarding the branch customs house to  
which it shall call for examination, while  
running between Hongkong and non-  
treaty ports in Kuangtung or vice versa,  
the launch and its cargo shall be liable  
to seizure and confiscation.

Art. 6.—Native sailing boats and cargo  
boats having been registered at the cus-  
toms house shall be allowed to sail  
by the licensed steam launches for inland  
service to and from different non-treaty  
ports in Kuangtung. The sailing and  
towing of such steam launches, native sail-  
ing boats, and cargo boats shall be subject  
to the regulations restricting the sailing  
of native sailing boats and the restric-  
tions under Article 5.

Art. 7.—Cargo boats towed by steam  
launches for non-treaty ports in Kuang-  
tung shall be required, before leaving  
Hongkong, to apply to the Kowloon cus-  
toms house for examination, where the  
customs house shall allow them to pro-  
ceed to the port to which they are destined  
after their hatchways have been sealed.  
But, under such circumstances, the said  
customs house shall have the power to  
order the said boats to call at certain  
customs houses while on their way for  
examination.

Art. 8.—Foreign imports, shipped in  
native sailing boats or steam launches, re-  
gistered under Articles 5 and 6 of the

Victoria port of Hongkong to non-treaty  
ports in Kuangtung shall be permitted to  
pass after having paid the principal cus-  
toms dues and one half of transit dues  
and obtained a transit certificate for  
foreign goods inland. But before sailing  
such native sailing boats, or steam  
launches, shall be required to apply to  
the branch customs house established by  
mutual agreement in the territory of  
Hongkong for examination and also to  
observe the customs regulations by apply-  
ing to such customs houses on their way  
inland, as specially pointed out in the  
permit for examination.

Certificates for foreign goods moving in-  
land as mentioned above shall be issued to  
imports from overseas and products from  
Hongkong only. The customs house and  
its branch customs house shall have no  
power to issue certificates for goods pro-  
duced in other parts of China and ship-  
ped to non-treaty ports in Kuangtung or  
Hongkong.

Art. 9.—Goods shipped from one cus-  
toms house to another by way of Hong-  
kong and having obtained a pass  
from the Chinese customs house at the  
said treaty port, the customs house of the  
port to which the said goods are destined  
shall accept such a pass as valid. But  
under such circumstances the following  
regulations shall be observed:—

(1.)—If the goods having reached Hong-  
kong were not unloaded or removed to  
other vessels, the Hongkong Govern-  
ment shall allow the Kowloon customs  
house to have control over these goods.

(2.)—When the aforesaid goods after  
being unloaded are waiting for ships or  
train for transportation to other  
places or when the goods are trans-  
ported by trains and are wait-

ing for ships to carry them to  
other places, they shall be stored in  
licensed godowns mutually appointed by  
the Hongkong Government and the Kow-  
loon customs house. The Hongkong Gov-  
ernment shall permit the Kowloon cus-  
toms house to have control over such goods  
and shall appoint a certain definite time  
for the transportation of such goods to  
other places.

Art. 10.—The Hongkong Government  
herely agrees with the Kowloon customs  
house to appoint certain overland roads  
on the boundary of the Chino-British ter-  
ritories for the passage of goods and live  
stock to the British territory so as to pre-  
vent smuggling. When goods or live stock  
are found crossing the Chino-British  
boundary without a customs pass, such  
goods or live stock shall be liable to se-  
izure and detention. They shall not be  
released until the customs duty on them  
and the amount of fine fixed are paid.

Art. 11.—(a)—The Chinese customs  
house herely agrees to assist the Hong-  
kong Government to prohibit the importa-  
tion of spirits, opium, articles which may  
be adulterated with opium, morphia and  
poppy leaves into Hongkong and also to  
assist the Hongkong Government in sup-  
pressing the trading of these articles  
either on land or at sea.

(b)—The Hongkong Government herely  
agrees to continue its prohibition of the  
smuggling of arms, munitions and other  
military weapons from Hongkong to  
inland cities in China. It shall also  
assist the Chinese Government in the  
suppression of the smuggling and sale of  
such articles.

Art. 12.—Notwithstanding the fact that  
Hongkong is a free trade port, the Hong-  
kong Government herely agrees to issue  
trade statistics recording the various  
goods, quantity and other details  
imported into China, and exported to  
foreign countries therefrom, by way of  
Hongkong with a view to obtaining an  
accurate knowledge of the real condition  
of China's foreign trade and at the same  
time to help the Chinese Government in  
increasing its customs revenue.

Art. 13.—The Hongkong Government  
shall undertake to provide offices and  
godowns for the examination of goods  
transported by the Kowloon-Canton rail-  
way. The rent for these premises shall  
be collected by the Hongkong Government  
at a moderate rate, while duty on such  
goods shall be collected by the Kowloon  
Customs house as usual, and the following  
procedure shall be followed:—

(a)—When goods are transported from  
Kowloon to inland cities in China by  
train which does not stop at any of the  
railway stations within the British Ter-  
ritory of the port, the import duty on  
such goods must be paid in full before  
the shipment of such goods.

(b)—When goods are transported from  
China inland to Kowloon without hav-  
ing obtained a customs pass, export duty  
in full shall be collected from such goods  
at the time before the goods are delivered  
from the railway station.

(c)—When goods are transported either  
at the first station in Kowloon or other  
stations in the British Territory into  
China by train which stops at a railway  
station in the British Territory the cus-  
toms house shall have the option of either  
collecting the import duty on such goods  
at the branch customs house at the Kow-  
loon railway station, or at the branch  
customs house at Shekoi in the Chinese  
territory.

(d)—Goods transported by train at the  
Shekoi railway station to the different  
stations in the British Territory excepting  
those destined for the Kowloon rail-  
way station, without having a duty free  
pass, shall be required to pay export duty  
at the branch customs house in the Chinese  
territory.

(e)—When goods are transported from  
the British Territory to the Chinese ter-  
ritory by railway, having obtained a cer-  
tificate from the customs house at Kowloon  
showing the import duty paid on such  
goods, they shall be taxed according to  
the rate of duty fixed in the commercial  
treaty stipulated in 1902; that is in the  
21th year of the reign of Kuang Hsi or  
according to the rate which will be fixed  
after the revision of the present rate.  
These goods shall be exempt from further  
taxation until they reach the place of  
destination, where only transit dues shall  
be collected.

(f)—Goods transported from the Chi-  
nese territory by railway to the different  
railway stations in the British Territory  
and having obtained a triplicate certifi-  
cate for the export of native goods shall  
be taxed according to the rate of the duty  
fixed in the commercial treaty stipulated in  
1902; that is, the 21th year of the reign  
of Kuang Hsi or according to the rate  
fixed after the revision of the present rate.

(g)—The exchange rate between the  
dollar and the HK. bacl for the payment  
(Continued at foot of next column.)

## DR. MAX KINDLER.

A TRIBUTE TO BRITISH  
HUMANITY.

Dr. Max Kindler, recently acquitted at  
the Mixed Court, Shanghai, on a charge  
of conspiracy, has asked the "Daily  
Press" to make a statement in the paper  
on his behalf, expressing his sincere  
admiration for and thanks to the British  
authorities for the manner in which he  
has been treated both in Tientsin and  
Shanghai.

When the warrant for his arrest reached  
Tientsin, Dr. Kindler was lying ill at a  
hotel. He was visited there by Inspector  
Almond, who said at once that as Dr.  
Kindler was ill he had no wish to disturb  
him and, if he would give his word not  
to attempt to escape, he might remain in  
the hotel until he was better. Dr.  
Kindler did so and after a few days left  
the hotel for the police station, where, he  
thought, he was most kindly treated,  
made as comfortable as circumstances  
permitted and allowed to have whatever  
diet was necessary for him.

When he reached Shanghai he was  
taken ill on the night at the West Hong-  
kong Police Station. There he was at once  
visited by Chief Detective Inspector Ar-  
mstrong and Det. Sgt. Prince, who took  
his temperature, gave him medicine and  
did what they could to make him com-  
fortable. The sergeant on duty came to  
see him many times during the night and  
gave him medicine.

Dr. Kindler asks whether any German  
or Austrian officer in a similar position  
would have ever been found visiting pris-  
oners of war as British police officers did  
for a prisoner on a criminal charge and  
added:— "I take off my hat and pay  
honour where honour is due to the Allies  
who have treated me with so much sym-  
pathy, humanity and justice."

## UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY.

The Union Church Ladies' Working  
Party has sent a box to the Rev. T. L.  
Beveridge, C.F., 10th Enfranchising Bat-  
tery, B.E.F., containing:—34 suits of  
pyjamas, 70 shirts, 6 vests, 29 belt-jackets,  
76 handkerchiefs, 30 wool caps, 24 wool  
helmets, 171 pairs of socks, 20 pairs of  
knee-caps, 33 pairs of mittens, 15 mufflers,  
55 many-tail bandages, 3 body belts, 17  
towels, 5 cardigans, 1 scrubber, also jam,  
biscuits, soap, tobacco, cigarettes, games,  
puzzles and walking sticks.

The following letter has been received:—

ST. MARYLEBONE WAR HOSPITAL SUPPLY DEPT.,  
2, Cavendish Square, W.1.,  
July 26th, 1917.

MR. HICKLING,

5, Morrison Hill, Hongkong.

DEAR MR. HICKLING:—Will you please accept  
our most grateful thanks for your gift!

It is most generous of all your members  
to take this interest in our organisation.

I thought you would prefer to know  
that we are not requiring any more  
bandages for the present, as our stock  
fully meets the demand. Clothing of all  
kinds and socks are most welcome.

We always admire your beautiful  
materials. I am sure the sick and wound-  
ed appreciate them.

Again thanking you all.—Yours faith-  
fully,

(Signed) MYRA M. GILSON

(General Manager for Beatrice, President  
and Head of Depot.)

of customs duty on goods transported by  
railway shall be so fixed that it shall not  
be higher than the exchange rate fixed by  
the Kuangtung customs house.

Art. 14.—When goods shipped from  
Hongkong to inland cities in China by  
train, native sailing boats, or steam  
launches are found to have been wrongly  
reported at the Kowloon customs house  
respecting the number, weight, quantity,  
description or value of the goods, evad-  
ing duty, the Hongkong Government, at  
the request of the Kowloon Customs house,  
shall seize such goods until the amount of  
duty assessed together with the amount of  
fine fixed for the evasion of the duty is  
fully paid. If such fraudulent practice  
is discovered at places within the Chinese  
Territory, the same punishment shall be  
applied.

Art. 15.—The Governments of the Two  
High Contracting Parties herely agree  
that Mandates or orders shall be issued  
and detailed regulations shall be drawn  
up for the promulgation and enforcement  
of the present treaty.

Art. 16.—The present treaty shall be in  
force for five years. During the period  
of its enforcement both contracting parties  
may consult and agree with each other  
for the revision of the provisions in the  
treaty at any time. If neither of the  
parties concerned notify the other for the  
cancellation of the said treaty at a time  
six months prior to the expiry of this  
period, it shall continue to be enforced  
for another year. If at the end of the  
extended period no notification is issued  
by either of the contracting parties to the  
other regarding the annulment of the said  
treaty, it shall be enforced for another  
year and so on until one of the contract-  
ing parties notify the other of its inten-  
tion of annulling the treaty six months  
prior to the expiry of the aforesaid  
period. After this having been done, the  
parties concerned shall then consider the  
treaty null and void.

So long as the present treaty remains in  
force, the post of Customs Commissioner  
and the Deputy Customs Commissioner at  
the customs house at Kowloon shall be  
occupied under any circumstances by sub-  
jects of British and Chinese nationality  
respectively.

The present treaty shall be  
written in both Chinese and English. In  
case of any dispute arising on the inter-  
pretation of the text of the agreement, by  
both parties the English text shall be  
accepted as authoritative.

Article.—The present treaty after being  
signed and sealed shall be enforced on  
and from the .....th day of the .....th  
month of the ..... year of the Republic  
of China; that is, the .....th day of the  
..... month of 1917 A.D.

Four copies of the treaty in Chinese and  
four copies in English shall be made out  
at the (the name of the place), making  
a total eight copies of treaty.—Peking  
Gazette.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

WE have APPOINTED Mr. SIMON TSE YAN, alias TSE KA PO, to act as Comptroller of this Company's Branch Office in Hongkong, from the 1st October, 1917.

B. MOHI,  
Manager.  
[1092]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices to Queen's Building the Premises lately occupied by THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.  
HONGKONG IMPORT AND CHINA PRODUCE EXPORT COMPANY.  
[1093]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., HONGKONG.

11, Queen's Road Central.

ON account of alterations to our present Office Building, we are Temporarily Removing to 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (formerly German Bank Building), at which address all communications should be made as from 1st October, 1917.

[1094]

G. R.

## SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC BUILDINGS BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, at Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Diminished up to the level of the First Floor, and the Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the EASTERN and WESTERN Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the NORTH end through the Yauwai rice reservoir to the NORTHERN Boundary of Kowloon.

A. M. GALL,

Secretary.  
Dated this 29th day of September, 1917.

[1095]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

and  
IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES, 1911 and 1913.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition was on the 5th day of September, 1917, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above-named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 19th day of July, 1917, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 10th day of August, 1917, and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed 'for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting'."

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the said Petition directed to be heard before His Honour Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES, the Chief Justice, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any person interested in the said Company, whether as Creditor, Policy Holder, or otherwise, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing, or himself or his Counsel, for the purpose, and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned, the Company's Solicitors, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1917.  
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HAISTON,  
1, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong,  
Solicitors for the Company.  
[1043]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 13th October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the ground floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEX, CHATER ROAD.

By Order,  
T. F. HOUGH,  
Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, 29th September, 1917. [1096]

## INTIMATIONS

## 8% MILITARY LOAN.

## THIRD DRAWING FOR REDEMPTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the Third Drawing for the Redemption of the 8% Military Loan will take place in Peking on 2nd October, 1917, the total amount to be drawn being \$1,700,000.

The serial numbers of Drawn Bonds will be published in the *Gazette* and *Globe*.  
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
Peking, 8th September, 1917. [1094]

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, OF HONGKONG

Announces a free lecture on

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

WM. R. RATHVON, C.S.B.

at  
THEATRE ROYAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1917,

AT 5.30 P.M.

[1087]

G. R.

## NOTICE

NY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1915. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[1088]

G. R.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, OF ONE LOT OF CROWN LAND at Nathan Road, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents (Approximate)	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	100 feet by 100 feet	17,000 (approx.)	210	27,000

[1089]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

MESSERS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria, Hongkong, viz.—  
ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1355—Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated 16th February, 1912—Annual Crown rent \$76.00—Area 164,118 square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.  
Solicitors for the Mortgagee,  
or to  
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,  
The Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, 24th September, 1917. [1099]

## JUST RECEIVED:

## FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,  
Hongkong.

## INTIMATION

THERE IS NOTHING MORE

## REFRESHING

IN YOUR BATH

THAN

## WATSON'S

## HOUSEHOLD

## AMMONIA.

In Bottles 75 Cts. Each.

ONLY FROM

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

[13]

## MARRIAGES.

BRAAD-SORENSEN-MILLER.—At the Danish Consulate-General, Shanghai, on September 28th, and afterwards at Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Walker, Soren, the eldest son of JENS BRAAD-SORENSEN, of Hjørring, Denmark, to HILDA AMY, only daughter of the late Capt. W. J. MILLER and Mrs. MILLER, of Shanghai.

BRADLEY-KING.—At Shanghai, on September 24th, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean A. J. Walker, and afterwards at H. B. M. Consulate, ERIC RUPERT BRADLEY, of Mustard & Co., to EMILY FLORENCE ALICE KING, niece of Captain and Mrs. Harvey, of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 1ST OCTOBER, 1917.

## OUR DIAMOND JUBILEE.

To the Hongkong Daily Press belongs the distinction of being the pioneer of daily journalism in the Far East. Founded on October 1st, 1857, it attains its Diamond Jubilee to-day, and, by way of marking the occasion, a special supplement is issued gratis with every copy of the paper. This supplement contains a number of articles sketching the remarkable progress of the Colony during the period under review and discussing questions of current local interest. We believe that it will be of interest, and we trust it may also be of service. The record of the difficulties which the enterprise and tenacity of purpose of our predecessors triumphantly surmounted may well serve as an inspiration for the future. When the Daily Press first made its appearance the attitude of the Chinese towards the foreigner was still one of open hostility, although the Treaty of Nanking, formally ceding Hongkong to Great Britain and opening Shanghai, Canton, Foochow, Amoy, and Ningpo to overseas trade, had been signed fourteen years previously. To convince the Chinese of the respect due to international agreements two further military expeditions were necessary. These resulted in the Treaty of Tientsin (1858), whereby that of Nanking was renewed and confirmed, and further concessions were granted, including the right to appoint a British

Minister to the Imperial Court at Peking, and important additions were made to the list of places thrown open to international commerce. Thence onward commerce has proceeded without serious interruption and has developed enormously, to the mutual benefit of China and the rest of the world. In 1913 the total value of the foreign trade, as revealed by the returns of the Maritime Customs, was no less than £147,000,000, and to-day we see China, recently established as a Republic, recognising her obligations to humanity by joining the Allies in their fight for the freedom of the world.

It seems strange to reflect in these days, when Japan has established her position as a first-class Power and has built up a splendid mercantile marine which is busily employed in carrying her manufactures to the uttermost ends of the earth, that she showed as much distaste as China for foreign intercourse, and did not really open her doors to foreign trade until 1858. The phenomenal strides which she has made since then in Western science and industry have compelled the admiration of the whole world. Nor in glancing over the history of the past sixty years must we overlook the great improvements which have been effected in the Philippines since they passed from the sovereignty of Spain to the control of the United States of America, the rapid development of the Malay Peninsula under British protection, or the beneficent extension of French influence in Indo-China.

In addition to the difficulties of an international character with which the early colonists of Hongkong had to contend in the transaction of business, they laboured under many other disadvantages happily unknown to the present generation. The Suez Canal had not been cut, and the passage to and from England by sailing ship *via* the Cape was long, tedious, and perilous. The China Sea was still infested with pirates and the dangers of navigation were increased by the absence of lighthouses. The first beacon erected by this Colony was that at Cape d'Aguilar in 1875. There was no telegraphic communication with the outside world until 1869, when the cable service with Shanghai was opened. This was followed by a cable to Saigon and Singapore in 1871, to Manila in 1880, and to Canton in 1882. The inventor—or perfecter—of wireless telegraphy—of which there is now an installation at Stonecutter's Island—had not been born. There was no public sanitation in the Colony and no proper water supply, water being obtained from wells and hill streams. Fever and other deadly diseases levied a heavy toll upon the community. The European death-rate has fallen to less than one-quarter of the figure at which it stood in those days and now compares not unfavourably with that of many cities in England. Public lighting, instead of being carried out by means of electricity and incandescent gas, was dependent upon 300 oil-lamps. Only a very narrow ribbon of level land ran along the foot of the hills facing the harbour, for the area now known as the European business quarter, which is covered with handsome blocks of six-story buildings, has been almost entirely reclaimed since then from the sea. Kowloon was still Chinese, for it was in 1860 that the Peninsula was definitely transferred to the Colony, while the lease of the "New Territory" dates from 1899. It was not until 1898, when the present cable car service was opened, that the Peak district began to be used as a permanent place of residence. The low-level tramway-line which now traverses the entire northern face of the island was completed six years later. The Kowloon-Canton Railway, which will ultimately be linked up with the Trans-Siberian line, is an accomplishment of the present century.

To-day Hongkong is a thriving entrepot of trade and a busy hive of industry. It can claim to be the first port of the world in point of tonnage, and it has recently launched from its shipyards the largest vessel constructed in the Overseas Dominions. Since 1912 it has been a University centre. Its population, which numbered less than 50,000 in 1857, is estimated to-day to exceed 400,000. Its revenue has risen from barely a quarter of a million dollars to well over \$13,000,000, and consequently, instead of being in a state of financial dependence upon Great Britain the Colony now remits to London a substantial military contribution, which is expected to amount this year to \$2,701,760, or considerably over £300,000. With the gradual opening up of China we may safely anticipate that the Colony's future will be equally as bright as its past.

The Second Promenade Concert of the Police Reserve will be held in the Botanical Gardens next Saturday evening.

A Chinese girl, aged nine years, accidentally fell into the harbour from Blake Pier on Friday and was drowned. The body was recovered and has been sent to the Public Mortuary.

The 33rd Company from Lyem took advantage of the ideal weather on Sunday afternoon to make a trip to Clearwater Bay, which proved thoroughly enjoyable. The bathing party were in high spirits, and those who chose to land were quite satisfied with their stroll round the district. Needless to say, there were no absentees at tea-time and ample justice was done to the good fare provided. The outings throughout the season have been eagerly participated in, and, in addition to having been a relief from the monotony of garrison duty, have enabled the troops to visit picturesque parts of the Colony to which, in other circumstances, they would have remained entire strangers. As this is likely to be the last outing of the season, a special vote of thanks was passed to the Committee and Subscribers to the Services' Entertainment Fund for their kindness.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## STREET TRAFFIC IN HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Notwithstanding the fact that the Press have on many occasions called attention to the seeming want of regulation in this matter, it may still serve some purpose to put the general question before the authorities through the medium of your columns. There are streets in the City that are more congested during certain periods of the day than they ought to be—not because of the amount of traffic but for the want of regulation of it; and it appears to the writer that in parts of the centre of the city where streets are situated between landing stages and main arteries of traffic, which run north and south and serve the upper levels, some attempts should be made, during the busy part of the day, to arrange that the usual rule of the road shall be observed by those handling trucks, guiding motor cars, motor cycles, and rickshaws, and the *coolie class who carry bricks, sand, broken stone, etc.*

In connection with the above, two nasty spills have recently taken place in Murray Road, in both of which the brick and stone carriers were distributed over the full length and breadth of the road, thus making wheeled traffic other than trucks, almost impossible without running more risk than there ought to be.

The "Knight of the Truck" is a law unto himself on the road, and woe to the person on wheels who tries to dispute this point. I have been told that those whose duty it is to look after this class do not get any support from the Magistrates in this matter, even when the charge is one of overloading a truck, a case in which there is no room for doubt.—Yours respectfully,

Hongkong, 29th September, 1917.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, September 30th.

MINISTERS ASSUME OFFICE.  
Various Ministers of the Provisional Government have assumed office at the Generalissimo's request. We hear that Li Lieh-kwen has recently been appointed Chief Adviser.

TUCHUN REACHES WUCHOW.  
A message has been received by the Authorities stating that the Tuchun arrived at Wuchow yesterday. He will proceed to the General in a day or two's time.

ADDITIONAL FORTS.  
The Tuchun has ordered additional forts to be built on the White Cloud mountain for the day's defence.

MUNITION-MAKING.  
The ammunition factory is ordered to work day and night, to produce supplies for the expeditionary troops.

THE TUCHUN OR SUPER.  
An important official reports that the Tuchun of Hupoh, Wong Chin-kuen, on learning that he is to be transferred by the Central Government, has sent secretly a representative to General Luk Wing-ling to ask whether he (the Tuchun) should declare independence in order to keep his position.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

The thirty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company on Saturday, Mr. G. W. Barton presided, and there were also present:—The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Shewan and Mr. A. O. Lang (Consulting Committee), and Messrs. T. F. Hough, G. C. Moxon, W. Logan, H. R. B. Hancock, J. S. Dobie, Chin Kang Yue, Chin Tong, M. A. Razack, and J. E. Gomes (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them, as well as the auditors' certificate attached, as read.

Though the results of the last year's working have not proved as good as were anticipated at the start of the year, I trust the net profits earned will, under the circumstances, meet with the satisfaction of the shareholders. The falling off in profits is due in a great measure to the comparatively low rates of freight at which the Government have taken over the steamers requisitioned by them for the last months of the year under review, as against the very advantageous terms on which they had been engaged on charters. Several details of the payments under these Government charters are still not definitely settled, but, when they are, we are confident it will place us in a better position than a worse position than allowed for in the estimates we have had to make in the accounts. I trust that the proposed distribution of profits will be approved by shareholders. It seems very necessary to put aside as much as possible to meet contingencies that may arise in these uncertain times, and to keep reserves for the next few years on a satisfactory and even keel. Acting in conjunction with other local companies, our Committee agreed to a grant of \$5,000 to the War Charities Fund, and I feel sure shareholders will cordially endorse the making of this gift. You will notice that the item, Bonus to Officers, has very considerably increased. This is due to the fact that, following the lead of other Coastal Lines, we have had to grant a considerable rise in salaries (paying same at the exchange rate of 1/9 and half at 2/5) and an increase of bonus to 20 per cent. I feel it would be unwise of me to offer an opinion as to the ultimate results of the present year's working, but I may mention that although cargo on the coast have been rather smaller in volume, chiefly due to uncertainty in the present Chinese political situation and general unrest occasioned by the War, at present rates of freight, our earnings for the three months of it have been quite satisfactory. I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts, and after this has been seconded, and before putting the motion to the meeting, I shall be glad to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask.

Mr. H. R. B. HANCOCK, in seconding the motion, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure, for the second year in succession, in seconding the adoption of the reports and accounts of this Company. We have all listened, I am sure, with interest, to the remarks made by the Chairman, and although the earnings of the Company's steamers, during the year, have fallen to the extent of some \$50,000, I think the result of the year's working may be considered very satisfactory. In view of the fact that the cost of the steamers taken over by the Government, as pointed out by the Chairman, are on a very low basis. It is pleasing to know that the estimate with regard to the charter hire of the *Laiyang* and *Hatching* is a conservative one, and I am quite sure that the proposed allocation of the profits will be approved by the shareholders. As I said at the last meeting, I do not think the management can be too generous in the question of writing off and adding to its reserve, and it is indeed satisfactory to note that the reserve of the Company, with the addition of \$20,000 this year, reaches a total of \$250,000, some \$16,000 in advance of the highest point reached before, namely, in 1909. This is a very sound position to be in, and although shareholders would naturally have liked to receive a final dividend on the same basis as last year, I do not think that they will in any way oppose the recommendations of the Board seeing that the policy they have in view is to build up the Company and put it in a strong position to meet any contingencies which may arise in the future. The amount of \$5,000 paid to War Charities Fund, I am sure, meets with the warm approval of all of us. With regard to the bonus to officers, it is only right, I think, that they should share in the prosperity of the Company, and I feel certain that all shareholders will endorse the increase which has been made. Our Chairman has said that the earnings of the Company for the first three months of this year's working have been quite satisfactory, and I can only express the hope that when we meet together for the purpose of considering this year's accounts, the world-wide war which is now raging will have ended in the complete vindication of right over might, and that, thanks to the conservative policy adopted by our General Managers and Consulting Committee, we shall be in a position to meet any demands which may be made upon us. With these remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The motion was carried.  
Mr. T. F. Hough seconded, and Mr. W. Logan seconded, that Messrs. A. R. Lowe and O. Bernard Brown be selected auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of \$500 each, and the motion was carried.

The Chairman then announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application on Monday.



# THE WAR.

## AIR RAID ON ENGLAND REPEATED.

LONDON DISTRICTS ATTACKED.

BRITISH ACTIVITY IN THE WEST

JAPANESE DESTROYERS' RECORD RESCUES.

### Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE VITAL WAR THEATRE.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—The chief feature of the week-end has been the renewed efforts of the Germans to retrieve their losses. Our artillery has dealt most successfully with the enemy, and the wastage of enemy manpower upon the Flanders Ridges during the last ten days has proceeded at a rate which is already bearing tangible fruit. The troops which quite lately were identified on the Russian front are now opposite the British. These confessedly regard the circumstance of having been pushed back westward at a time when there was so much talk of a great Russian offensive as auguring ill for German success in the west. This again emphasises that the west is the vital war theatre.

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### PATROL ENCOUNTERS

LONDON, September 30th.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We repulsed an attempt to raid two posts on Hill 70, northward of Lens. We captured a few Germans. Two men are missing. We also captured a few prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

##### ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

Our artillery were active on the Ypres front.  
 There was considerable artillery firing at points between the Ypres-Comines Canal and St. Julien.

##### AERIAL WARFARE.

Our aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on the aerodromes at Gontrode and Carnieres, dumps, and the Neille railway. Another six tons were dropped on similar targets, including the Gontrode aerodrome. Despite a heavy barrage, all our machines returned safely.

During the raids our flyers used their machine-guns with good effect against troops and transport.

We brought down ten enemy machines and drove down four. Three of our machines are missing.

##### "NOTHING TO REPORT"

LONDON, September 29th.  
 Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report except the usual artillery firing.

##### GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We repulsed English local attacks at Zonnebeke and drove out the enemy from the crater-line on the Ypres-Passchendale road.

### Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ITALIAN FRONT.

##### ITALIANS RECTIFY LINE.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 An Italian official statement says:—We rectified our line between Selladidol and the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele, and maintained the position, notwithstanding repeated counter-attacks.

We took 224 prisoners.

### Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### ANOTHER RAID ON ENGLAND SEVERAL ATTACKS ON LONDON.

LONDON, September 30th.  
 A British official report states:—Aeroplanes crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex in groups between eight and nine o'clock last evening.  
 Several attacks were made on London. Bombs were dropped in the North-Eastern and South-Eastern Districts; also at various places in Kent and Essex. Reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received.

##### DETAILS OF THE LAST RAID.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 The Press Bureau reports:—The latest reports indicate that 20 enemy machines participated in last night's raid.  
 The raiders did not penetrate the outer defences of London.  
 Bombs were dropped at a number of places in Kent, Essex and Suffolk.

There were no casualties, and the damage was insignificant.

One hostile aeroplane was shot down in the Thames estuary and a second enemy machine off the coast.

LATER:

The raiders on the south-eastern coast of Suffolk penetrated a few miles inland and bombed a rural district.  
 So far no damage and no casualties have been reported.

##### GERMAN VERSION.

A wireless German official report states:—Our aviators bombed London and several places on the south coast.

#### BEIRUT HARBOUR BOMBED

LONDON, September 29th.  
 The Admiralty announce that Naval aeroplanes on Thursday bombed stores-houses on the south-western side of Beirut harbour. Many direct hits were obtained and fires started. All our machines returned.

A cruiser shelled and set fire to stores-houses on the mole.

#### GERMAN AEROPLANE LANDS IN HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, September 29th.  
 A German aeroplane of the newest type, with three machine-guns and six bombs, descended at Sas Van Gent.  
 One of the three occupants was severely wounded. The others attempted to escape, but were captured.  
 They will be interned.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.  
 A German biplane descended on Friesland. Its three aviators set it on fire.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### BOMBING BELGIAN COAST DEPOTS.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 The Admiralty announces that Naval aircraft dropped seven tons of explosives on Thursday night on the lock gates at Zeebrugge, and St. Denis Western, aerodromes at Houttave and airship sheds at Gontrode.  
 All the machines returned safely.

### Africa.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### EAST AFRICA SUCCESS.

LONDON, September 30th.  
 An East Africa official report states:—After encountering considerable resistance, our troops occupied Nahungu, south-westward of Kilwa, and captured a gun. We are progressing in the Lukelidi Valley.  
 The Belgians are within seven miles of Mahenge.

### General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### FALSE TURKISH COMMUNIQUES

LONDON, September 30th.  
 General Maude, replying to the General Staff's enquiry if there was any foundation for the various reports of British reverses appearing in the Turkish communiques, says:—I do not intend to contradict the Turkish communiques. Regularly they are consistently fictitious.  
 General Maude mentions that regarding the Turkish claim on Wednesday of the complete annihilation of one of our cavalry detachments in the Euphrates region, the actual facts are that three of our troopers were wounded in a patrol brush.

#### ORGANISED MASSACRES OF ARABS.

PEIROGRAD, September 29th.  
 It is reported from Turkey that Djinn Pasha has organised massacres of Arabs in Syria, recalling the Armenian atrocities.  
 All the leaders of the Arab national movement have been ordered to be hanged.

#### TIGHTENING THE BLOCKADE

LONDON, September 30th.  
 The tightening of the blockade is indicated by His Majesty the King signing a proclamation prohibiting the export of certain articles to Scandinavia and Holland.

#### JAPANESE DESTROYERS RESCUE 550 PERSONS.

LONDON, September 30th.  
 Reuter learns that the Japanese Admiral reports that Japanese destroyers were escorting a liner and transport when the liner was torpedoed. The Japanese produced smoke-screens to protect the liner from further attack, while the others rushed to discover and attack the submarine, the Japanese alternately protecting the liner and firing at the locality of the submarine. They rescued 550 persons from the liner, including women and children, in less than an hour, and brought them and the transport to safety.

#### SPANISH REVOLUTION LEADERS SENTENCED.

MADRID, September 30th.  
 The leaders of the abortive revolution in August have been sentenced to penal servitude for life. They include three Socialists.

#### KING OF ITALY ON FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, September 30th.  
 The King of Italy has visited Alsace, Verdun, Reims, and Soissons. His Majesty was accompanied by President Poincaré.

#### ALLIES' FOOD PURCHASES.

PARIS, September 30th.  
 In the Chamber, the Minister for Supplies, referring to the food supply, announced that France, Great Britain, the United States and Italy would make purchases on a common account as a single committee.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 Silver is 49d. The position is unchanged and the market is dull.

LONDON, September 30th.  
 Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market attributes the fall in the price of silver to the few remaining holders realizing the bulk of their stocks owing to high prices and the vague rumours regarding what America will do with its large stock of silver dollars; and, secondly, to the almost complete cessation of the Chinese demand.

#### SLEMP IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, September 30th.  
 Silver slumped seven cents in two days owing to the decreasing coinage demand and the readjustment of its value in such new coin as is being made, and the release of silver from hoarded supplies.

### CHINESE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, September 30th.

The Chinese Minister and Legation staff have left Vienna for Denmark, via Berlin.

EARLIER CABLES.

#### ENEMY SUBMARINE HUNTING DIVERSITY OF METHODS AND RESULTS.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 The following authoritative instances of successful encounters with enemy submarines illustrate the diversity of methods employed, to deal with them.

The first instance cited is that of a torpedo-boat which sighted the periscope of a submarine on her starboard bow, 600 yards away. The Captain swung his ship round until the periscope was on his port bow, travelling slowly in the opposite direction. The periscope disappeared when about 50 yards from the torpedo-boat, which altered her course so as to pass directly over the submarine. The impact of the collision was felt, and afterwards two explosive charges were dropped in quick succession. Subsequently large patches of oil were seen on the surface and mine-sweepers reported an obstruction at the bottom of the sea at this place.

The second instance is that of a torpedo-boat patrolling in the Atlantic. She observed a steamer being sunk, and she circled round in the vicinity searching for the submarine. She soon sighted a white patch on the water right ahead. The torpedo-boat made straight for the spot, actually grazing the submarine. An explosive charge was dropped as the submarine passed under the stern, and second and third charges were detonated at the place where oil and air bubbles were coming to the surface, and the air was heavy with the smell of gasoline. Subsequently mine-sweepers confirmed the presence of a heavy obstruction at the bottom.

#### SUBMARINE TORPEDOES SUBMARINE.

No shadow of doubt is, fortunately, possible regarding the fate of a submarine recently torpedoed by a British submarine.

A British submarine while patrolling sighted an enemy submarine. Both boats were on the surface in a heavy sea. The British boat dived, and a quarter of an hour later picked up the enemy's periscope. She fired, estimating the range at 600 yards, and a minute after heard the concussion of a violent explosion. She then rose to the surface and sighted a patch of oil, with survivors swimming in it. These were made prisoners. They stated that the torpedo struck them just before the conning-tower. The submarine rolled over and sank. The survivors were blown up through the conning-tower.

#### GERMANY'S REPLY TO PAPAL NOTE.

ROME, September 29th.

The Vatican denies that it has received a separate German Note regarding the restoration of Belgium on certain conditions.

According to reliable information from the Vatican, the Holy See asked Berlin to explain why the German reply to the Papal Note did not contain any allusion to Belgium and the occupied French territory.

Germany replied that acceptance of the proposals of the Pope concerning the evacuation of occupied territories was implied in the decision of the Reichstag regarding annexations, to which the German Government still adhered.

COPENHAGEN, September 29th.

Dr. Michaelis, in the course of his speech, stated that the attitude of the German Government regarding its war aims was clearly expressed in his reply to the Papal Note. He declared that the statement that Germany had already communicated with an enemy Government and had, in advance, renounced the occupied territory, was untrue. Germany had free hands for eventual peace negotiations. This also referred to Belgium.

### AMERICA AND THE WAR. THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, September 29th.

One hundred and fifty indictments have been found by a Federal Grand Jury in Chicago investigating the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Over a ton of documents were seized in a recent raid on the headquarters of various pro-German organisations masquerading as Socialists, including letters and cheques, showing that German money had been plentifully supplied.

The bulk of the members of the organisation are Austrians who have been hitherto unrestrained, because the United States has not declared war against Austria.

It is stated that the evidence shows the existence of a wide conspiracy to hamper the Government by organising anti-military demonstrations, strikes, and the burning of forests and wheat fields.

### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PEIROGRAD, September 29th.  
 The Minimalist and Revolution Socialists at the democratic Conference voted in favour of a Coalition Cabinet, including representatives of the bourgeoisie, but excluding Constitutional Democrats.

#### MOSCOW AND THE CABINET.

M. Kerensky conferred with the representatives of Moscow commerce and industry regarding their entry into the Cabinet. They stipulated that the Cabinet must be wholly non-partisan.

#### THE MAXIMALIST LEADER.

The Maximalists decided not to permit their leader, Lenin, to appear at the Conference as the Government refused to guarantee his inviolability outside it.

#### DELIBERATE DESTRUCTION OF "PORT KEMBLA."

WELLINGTON, September 29th.

A Court of Enquiry into the sinking of the s.s. *Port Kembra* (sailed on 9th September) has found that the explosion aboard was due to the placing of high explosives in the lower forehold, with the deliberate intention of destroying the vessel and crew.

#### BRITISH SEAMEN AND THE GERMANS.

##### BOYCOTT AFTER THE WAR RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, September 29th.  
 A demonstration at the Albert Hall, organised by the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, passed a resolution recommending that the citizens of the Empire be informed after the war to employ Germans, purchase or use German goods, and that all master mariners should refuse to salute the German flag. The boycott may be mitigated if the German people establish Parliamentary control over the Kaiser and the Government.

The meeting resolved to form a Merchant Seamen's League to boycott Germans after the war.

#### ARGENTINA AND GERMANY

BUENOS AIRES, September 29th.

Despite the practically unanimous opinion in the Chamber and with the public in favour of a rupture with Germany, it is said that the President decided against it.

The strike has been made worse by the bakers and tax-drivers joining in.

LATER.

The strikers derailed a train laden with provisions. The train fell into a stream and twelve persons were injured.

(Continued on Page 6.)

#### PRESIDENT WILSON WOULD LIKE TO BE IN THE TRENCHES.

PRESIDENT Wilson recently headed a great parade, including members of Congress, high officials, soldiers, marines and Civil War and other veterans, as a tribute to the recruits of the New Army.

President Wilson, in a message to the United States Congress, said: "I envy the men across the sea. I should like to be on the field and in the trenches, where the real final battle for the independence of the United States will be fought, alongside the other peoples of the world, struggling like ourselves to make an end of those things which are threatening the integrity of their territory and their lives and the very character and independence of their Government."

### CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

#### NATIONAL COUNCIL TO BE CONVENED.

PEKING, September 30th.

A Mandate announces that the National Council will be convened within a month, followed as soon as possible by the convocation of Parliament.

The Council's duty will be that of revising and passing the Election Laws, the Mandate stating that the former laws are impracticable. All other legislative duties are to await the election of a formal Parliament. The importance of a representative legislature is emphasized.

#### CANTON LEADERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-lien and other Canton leaders are ordered to be arrested and punished.

#### PASSPORTS.

It is notified in the *Gazette*, for general information, that persons travelling to or through Norway should be provided with passports *visé* by the Norwegian Legation or Norwegian Consul *en carrière* for the district in which the passport had been issued or by other Norwegian Consul authorised by the Foreign Office to do so.

It is also notified that persons travelling to or through Denmark should be provided with passports. The passport should contain the full name and description of the holder, his profession, of which country he is a citizen, his domicile, the purpose of his journey and the probable duration of his stay in the country. The passport should further contain photo and specimen signature of the holder both certified by the authority who issued the passport.

#### RUSSIAN AMAZONS' HEROISM.

Mr. W. G. Shepherd, Petrograd correspondent of the United States of America, sent the following message on July 31st:—On Saturday evening, lying side by side in beds in the town hospital, were five girls of the Legion of Death. They were suffering from shell-shock, all paralysed in various parts of their bodies. One peasant girl had a German helmet beside her. "I saw a German in front of me," she told me, "and I stabbed him with my bayonet and pulled the trigger at the same time. I killed him, and took his hat as a souvenir." She smiled delightedly.

"What did the battle look like?" said another girl. "It was very nervous work just before we charged. I knew the order to charge was coming, and I think I got a little frightened, but as soon as the order came I forgot everything and ran forward and heard lots of girls yelling and shouting to advance. None of us were afraid when we started shooting. Terrible big shells were breaking all around. The first dead man I saw frightened me a little, but we had to jump over corpses, and soon forgot them." "I talked to a third girl, who described the taking of German prisoners. 'We could not tell what was going on anywhere,' she said, 'Mme. Botchkareva was everywhere among us, calling upon us to fight, to die like Russian soldiers.'"

LENA'S SELF-SACRIFICE.  
 "Suddenly we saw a bunch of Germans right ahead of us. Then they were in our midst, or we were all around them. They threw down their rifles, lifting up their hands. They were terribly frightened. 'Good God, women!' they exclaimed."

Another girl said the German wounded raised themselves on their elbows, shooting at them. "We forgot ourselves entirely, we were not ourselves. We were Russia fighting for her life."

The loss of Lena, a most popular member of the company, was keenly felt. During the battle she heard Mme. Botchkareva had been killed, and she dashed forward, saying, "I am going to find her." She went across a space where shells were flying. A big shell blew her to fragments.

Sonia Romanoff, a concert singer, was killed by machine-gun fire. The exact death list is not yet published. It appears that at least a dozen big shells fell among the girls, killing perhaps a dozen and wounding 25 before they captured the prisoners.

GERMAN WOMEN FIGHTING ALSO.  
 Five of the captured Germans were women in men's uniforms. The number of women in all armies of the Eastern front is believed to be growing to large proportions.

Mrs. Pankhurst declared to me that Russian women are stepping into the breach, as they always do whenever men need them. Professor Ross says that women fighting constitutes a menace to what remains of civilization.

Huge crowds daily surrounded the Engineers' School, where a thousand more girls are drilling in preparation to go to the front. Moscow has a thousand girl soldiers, and Odessa smaller bands. Korenky authorizes the formation of girl marines, promising a ship to them. Girl soldiers in streets are common in Petrograd, and pass unnoticed. The heroines' arrival to-day was kept secret, but the newspapers carry picturesque and stories. The girls make no attempt at decorations of any sort. They have shaved their heads and wear ugly boots. Every girl carries a ration of cyanide of potassium in case of capture.



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[1018]

## WEATHER REPORT.

September 30th, 1917. Warning to Hongkong, Coast, Port and Mainland, etc. Typhoon in Lat. 15 deg. N. Long. 109 deg. E. moving W. 13 to 20 miles per hour.

September 30th, at 10.55. No returns from Japan and continental stations north of Fochow. Pressure has decreased slightly at Tournay, and increased slightly at moderately elsewhere. The southern typhoon has entered the Annam Coast and is filling up to the south-west of Tournay; the position of the northern typhoon is uncertain owing to lack of telegraphic returns; it is probably situated near the south of Kiebia.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.18 inch. Total since 1st January, 75.69 inches, against an average of 75.39 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon today is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh, fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamoo	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

## HONGKONG'S STORM SIGNALS A NEW CODE.

New local and non-local storm signals codes will be introduced at Hongkong on July 1st, in place of the old Local Code and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local Code is that the new signals will show the direction from which the gale is expected, whereas the old signals showed the position of the typhoon. The latter will be indicated, as heretofore, by the non-local signals. The new Local Code is given below:

SIGNAL	MEANING.
1.—Red cone.	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2.—Black cone.	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.).
3.—Black cone inverted.	Gale expected from the South (S.E. to S.W.).
4.—Black drum.	Gale expected from the East (N.E. to S.E.).
5.—Black ball.	Gale expected from the West (N.W. to S.W.).
6.—Double cone.	Gale expected to increase.
7.—Black cross.	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by three explosive bombs, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at the masthead of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, the flagstaff on the premises of the Standard Oil Company at Laichikok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters at Lyemam.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps).

1.—White-white-white.
2.—White-green-green.
3.—Green-white-white.
4.—Green-green-white.
5.—White-white-green.
6.—Green-white-green.
7.—Red-green-red.

The Night Signals will be displayed, at sunset, on the tower of the Railway Station, on H.M.S. Tamar, and on the Harbour Office flagstaff. They will have the same significance as the day signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by explosive bombs as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.

When local signals are displayed in the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited at the following stations:—Gap Rock, Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tin Kok and Tai Po, to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force 6 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h., mean velocity by Dines Anemometer) and also warnings of expected changes in the direction and force of the wind. Owing, however, to the uncertain movements of typhoons and to insufficient telegraphic observations, it will occasionally happen that signals 2 to 6 may be displayed without a gale occurring at Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the reverse is not likely to happen, except in the case of typhoons forming in the vicinity, and travelling rapidly towards Hongkong, or of a local typhoon increasing its rate of progression abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal.

In the new non-Local Code the approximate velocity of the storm centre will be shown, in addition to its direction of motion, and the position of the centre will be given in degrees of latitude and longitude. The time at which the warning was issued will also be shown.

## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

## Franco-Belgian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## BRITISH FRONT.

## ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, September 28th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We broke up a hostile counter-attack last evening against positions at Zonnebeke and cleared up isolated strong points south of Tower Hamlets and south of Polygon Wood.

We successfully raided to the south-west of Cherisy.

There is considerable hostile artillery fire to the south of Lens.

## GERMAN REPORT.

A German wireless official message states:—We repulsed, after hand-to-hand fighting, attacks north-east of Frezenberg and the Menin road. The enemy still occupies the crater positions on our front line on the Ypres-Passechendale road.

## GOOD WORK BY BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, September 29th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There has been no further counter-attack and the infantry encounters have been confined to patrols. We took 100 prisoners. A strong enemy party attempted to approach our lines early this morning eastward of Polygon Wood, but was caught by artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire. Many were killed and the survivors captured.

A British light machine-gun team at night time surprised a machine-gun detachment and killed or made prisoners the majority and captured the machine-gun. Our artillery was active in the battle area. Bodies of infantry were shelled with effect. Our airmen yesterday bombed aerodromes at Caubieries, St. Denis-Western, Gontrode, and 67 tons of bombs were dropped at night time on Gontrode aerodrome, with good results, also on railway stations at Rumbeke, Menin, Wevelghem and Ledeghem. German troops and transport were successfully attacked by machine-guns at a low altitude. Seven German machines were brought down.

One of ours is missing.

## FRENCH FRONT.

## INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY.

PARIS, September 28th.

A communiqué states:—There is intermittent artillery firing on the greater part of the front, but it is most marked south of Ailles and north of Douaumont.

A communiqué states:—The enemy attacked three times at Four-de-Paris, north-west of Turenne, and west of Navarin, in Argonne. Our gun and rifle fire prevented him reaching our lines. The enemy sustained heavy losses.

Our air squadron heavily bombed aerodromes, railway station and cantonments. All our objectives were attained.

## THE BRITISH SUCCESS IN FLANDERS.

## MODESTY OF GALLANT SCOTS.

LONDON, September 28th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, continuing his story of the latest British success, says:—The London Regiment suffered the heaviest attack of the day, when yesterday, at noon, they were temporarily driven out of a couple of points on the left, one of which they retook with supports. Our batteries were magnificent, whereas the enemy's started late and were comparatively ineffective.

Details of the fine stand made by two companies of the Argyll Highlanders show that they were filling a gap in the line during the course of the big German counter-attack on Tuesday. Storm troops and line infantry of at least four Divisions were employed, and when they bent back our line the Argylls were left well in the open, smothered by German shells and cut off by our own barrage. Doggedly the gallant Scots stuck to their position, but they seem surprised at the suggestion that they had done anything uncommon. They could see how the front of both flanks had been pushed well back by weight of German numbers, and might have judged that it would be impossible

for supports to reach them, although the Commander, with another company battalion lying close up to the barrage, were awaiting an opportunity to penetrate. The Argylls, on their flank, behaved wonderfully, deploying and throwing back the waves methodically in order to restore the temporarily displaced line, and before the brilliant counter-attack, launched in the afternoon, the Australians repaired the break.

Although this counter-attack was splendidly successful, the proportion of superiority over the enemy on the former front was not entirely reached, and by nightfall the Argylls were still in the open. They might have withdrawn in the darkness, but they had been told to hold the position and they meant to do so. When, in the morning, the whole line advanced, there were the valiant Scots in their place. The battalion boasts that despite attacks they have not lost a prisoner.

German prisoners amply testify to the disorganisation of their reserves as a result of our air-spotting and artillery firing. The men's spirits are amazing, because they know, as they never knew before, that they can drive the Huns and that the Huns cannot come back.

## Aerial Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GERMAN "GOTHAS" BOMBED.

LONDON, September 28th.

The Admiralty announces:—Naval aeroplanes to-day bombed St. Denis-Western aerodrome, also the sheds and fifteen Gotha machines lined up at the aerodrome.

A direct hit was observed on the latter. All our machines returned safely.

The "Gothas" bombed at St. Denis-Western are believed to have been about to raid England.

## LT. GUYNEMER'S DEATH.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Cologne Gazette says that Lieut. Gynemer was killed on Sept. 11th, near Poelcapelle. A German sergeant found a single-seater with a wing broken and the pilot dead with a bullet in the head. The identity disc was that of Gynemer.

## ANOTHER AIR RAID ON ENGLAND.

## SEVERAL COUNTRIES VISITED.

LONDON, September 29th.

German aeroplanes crossed the south-east coast, but were beaten off by gunfire shortly after warning in the Thames estuary.

A British official message states:—Aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast in the evening and were repulsed at various points along the coast of Suffolk, Essex and Kent. The majority did not venture far inland; a few headed toward London but failed to reach the metropolis. Bombs were dropped in Suffolk, Essex and Kent.

Reports of the casualties and damage have not yet been received.

## Russian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## RUSSIAN FRONT.

## GERMAN OFFENSIVE IMMINENT.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

A German offensive is preparing in the Drinsk region.

## Italian Front.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## ITALIAN FRONT.

## ENEMY SUBMARINE BASE BOMBARDED.

LONDON, September 28th.

An Italian official message says:—Our airmen, interrupting rail traffic in the Biazza Valley, caused the destruction of rail plant at Podherba.

Our bombing squadron reached Pola and effectively bombarded the arsenal and also a submarine base at Olivi Reef, dropping three tons of bombs.

## Naval Activities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## RUSSIAN DESTROYER SUNK.

LONDON, September 28th.

A Russian wireless official message states:—An enemy mine sank a Russian destroyer off Oesel Island.

Eleven of the crew were saved.

## General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## GERMANY AND PEACE.

AMSTERDAM, September 28th.

There is a remarkable article in the *Tageblatt*, maintaining that the Reichstag must insist on its peace resolution, but that the German people must have a say in the forming of peace conditions if it is to be lasting. There can be no new Europe until there is a new Germany.

## GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VIEW.

AMSTERDAM, September 28th.

Dr. Michaelis has declared that Germany's relations with neutrals were satisfactory and not disturbed by the exertions of the enemy Press. Germany would continue to participate in the provisioning of neutrals. He enlarged upon the economic and financial difficulties of France and Italy as the inexorable effect of sub-munition. It was only the hope of dissection in Germany that caused British statesmen to adhere to their impossible war aims. He affirmed that the United States was endeavouring to create a war enthusiasm by unparalleled terrorism. "We await with confidence and calm the military exertions of the United States." He said the German reply to the Papal Note had obviously embarrassed the majority of their enemies. "I must at present decline to specify our war aims and bind the hands of our negotiators." It was difficult to understand how anyone acquainted with international usages could expect Germany to bind herself to a solution prejudicial to her interests. The Chancellor, attacking President Wilson's reply to the Pope, said the attempt to sow dissension between the people and the Government of Germany had no prospect of success. The attempt had the opposite effect, and had bound all Germans more firmly in their resolve to oppose foreign interference.

## AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

ZURICH, September 28th.

The German Liberal Party in the Austrian Reichsrath have introduced a resolution in favour of the formation of a Committee of fifty-two to discuss how the Austrian Parliament can most quickly promote the conclusion of peace.

## WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

LONDON, September 28th.

Speaking at an American luncheon, given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel, with Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, presiding, Lord Milner declared that he believed that we were approaching nearer our goal, namely, the creation of better conditions. (Cheers.) The prospect of an almost universal ostracism was beginning to weigh on the minds of the Germans; it was certainly beginning to depress their confederates. Doubtless that was the reason why a new pan-German party had arisen to strengthen the waning influence of the junkers and to preach the doctrine that might is right in its most aggressive and repulsive form. Lord Milner emphasised that until such doctrines were abandoned there could be no peace for Germany, no prospect of future prosperity, and no chance of redeeming the place she had lost among the nations. (Cheers.) The conflict between naked and unashamed aggressiveness, unbridled lust for power in a single nation, however, strong and well organised, and the awakening sense and conscience of all the rest of mankind could only result in one end. The war aim of Great Britain and America was that the treatment Germany meted out to Belgium should be impossible in future. (Loud cheers.)

## AMERICA AND THE WAR.

## REQUISITIONING AMERICAN SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, September 28th.

The Shipping Board announces that every American merchantman over 2,500 tons deadweight capacity available for overseas service will be requisitioned on October 15th at rates considerably below the present rates charged by American vessels for carrying Government supplies.

## NEW LIBERTY LOAN.

WASHINGTON, September 28th.

Mr. McAdoo announces the second Liberty Loan of three billion dollars at four per cent, maturing in fifteen years and redeemable at the option of the Treasury in ten years. It will be offered to the public on October 1st.

## AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

## ALL-RUSSIA DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

The All-Russia Democratic Conference has opened. Twelve hundred delegates, including all the Provisional Ministers, were present, headed by M. Kerensky.

Several diplomats were among the spectators. M. Tcheldiz, inaugurating the Conference, said that the reason for the Conference was the grave condition of the country.

M. Avksentiev said that the time had come for democracy to collect its forces and prevent an irreparable catastrophe. EXPLANATIONS BY M. KERENSKY. PETROGRAD, September 28th. At the Conference, M. Kerensky, who was received with prolonged applause from the majority, dealt with General Korniloff, and said that from the time of the latter's appointment the Government had received, repeatedly, ultimatums from Headquarters. The Government realised that events in Galicia necessitated fresh efforts to remedy the disorganisation in the army, but M. Kerensky said he had his own plans, differing from those of Headquarters. There was a lengthy fight between the two systems, Headquarters taking advantage of every misfortune to send another ultimatum to Petrograd, culminating in the threat to wreck the Moscow Conference if it was not accepted. The Government rejected, and after the Riga disaster the demands were more pronounced than ever.

## RUSSIA'S POLICY.

M. Terechenko is temporarily carrying on and has made a statement urging that henceforth Russia's policy should not be a policy of paradoxes as in the last few months. "Acting on behalf of peace we have created war-lengthening conditions, and in seeking to reduce the war's victims we have made bloodshed more terrible. In labouring for a democratic peace we have brought a German triumph nearer. We must unite in a national policy."

## LENIN IN PETROGRAD.

LONDON, September 28th.

It is reported that M. Lenin has arrived in Petrograd. Orders have been issued for his arrest, but he must not be arrested if he appears at the Conference.

## ESPIONAGE.

PETROGRAD, September 28th.

Seventeen Germans and Swedes connected with a German military espionage organisation have been arrested.

## IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS.

M. Kerensky has resigned from the Bureau of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates. M. Terechenko has resigned in consequence of revolutionary attacks. Thus the Cabinet is now exclusively Socialist. Other members of the Bureau have resigned owing to a Maximilian vote of non-confidence.

## DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN MUNITION WORKS.

LONDON, September 28th.

A fire has completely destroyed a large German munition works at Emmshofen, near Constant.

## RISE IN BRITISH WAR STOCK.

LONDON, September 28th.

A feature of the Stock Exchange is the rise of three points in the Four-and-a-half per cent. War Loan to 100; on holders' right to convert par for par into National War Bonds.

## VENIZELLOS RESIGNS WAR MINISTRY.

ATHENS, September 28th.

M. Venizelos has given up the War Ministry, which he has offered to General Danglis.

## AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

## REPATRIATION OF DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

MELBOURNE, September 28th.

The House of Representatives has finally passed the Bill for the Repatriation of Discharged Australian Soldiers.

## CONSCRIPTION.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes positively assured the House that the Government did not intend to bring in conscription by regulation.

## THE LOSS OF THE "PORT KEMBLA."

MELBOURNE, September 28th.

Mr. Hughes stated that the Government had decided to offer a reward of £5,000 for information regarding the loss of the steamer *Port Kembla*, mentioned on September 20th, and that steps were being taken with a view to preventing a recurrence of these disasters.

Evidence at the magisterial enquiry has upheld the contention that the explosion on the *Port Kembla* was internal.

## LABOUR TROUBLES IN ARGENTINA.

## GOVERNMENT ACTION.

BUENOS AIRES, September 28th.

All attempts by the Government to settle the strike have failed. The Government has given the strikers twelve hours to reach an agreement, otherwise force will be resorted to under military protection. Agitators are inciting dock labourers to strike.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, September 27th.

Silver is quoted at 51½. There are increased offerings, and weakness in China.

## OBITUARY.

M. DEGAS.

PARIS, September 28th.

The death of the great painter M. Degas is announced.



## NAVAL GRIEVANCES.

### LOWER DECK ASK FOR INCREASED PAY.

### ENTRY OF CIVILIANS.

In the hope of removing the causes of a number of complaints from the lower deck of the Navy, a committee has been formed, which has drawn up the following appeal to the Government:

**IN H.M. NAVY.**  
Since the outbreak of hostilities no appeal has been made on behalf of the lower deck ratings of H.M. Navy. This has been due solely to loyalty to King and country of the men of this branch of H.M. service, coupled with the traditions inherent in the great service to which they belong.

From the treatment meted out to the active service personnel of H.M. Navy, it is regretfully observed that the Government state noted above has evidently been misunderstood by those in authority, and the lower deck feel the moment has now arrived when, with undiminished loyalty, the grievances under which they suffer must be placed before Parliament and the nation. It is felt, having regard to the great service performed by the Navy in guarding the country during the war, that the country will see that the injustices complained of shall be redressed, and that the men of the lower deck shall no longer suffer from the position to which they might rightly, and with profit to the country, aspire.

The following injustices exist and require to be immediately redressed. We therefore ask that—

(1)—The pay of all ratings be increased as follows:

Is. per day to men holding the rating of 1st class, and above that of leading seamen, and 10s. per day to men holding a rating below that of leading seamen, 6d. per day to boys.

(2)—The entry of civilians in ranks and higher ratings to be stopped immediately, and opportunities given to active service men serving to fill future vacancies, the civilians, if required, being offered in lower ratings. The following are the classes referred to:—

Sub-lieutenants and lieutenants, R.N.V.R.  
Wireless telegraphy operators as C.P.O.s and warrant officers.  
Physical training instructors as C.P.O.s, R.N.V.R.  
Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve ratings entered in higher ratings and paid at higher rates, pay in all ratings than active service men.  
Assistant paymasters, R.N.R. and R.N.V.R.  
Police constables as ship's corporals.

(3)—Hospital stoppages to be abolished.  
(4)—The payment of pensions to be made to men who have completed their time since 2nd August, 1914, with retrospective effect.

(5)—The present basis of a long-service pension (viz., 10d. per day) to be abolished, and that in lieu thereof there be substituted a pension of 1d. per day for each complete year's service, the regulation which now prevents a man from receiving more than a maximum of 1s. 2d. per day for service, badge, character, and medal being at the time cancelled.

### EXPLANATORY NOTES.

**PAY.**  
The pay of the Navy was partly revised in December, 1912, when the average amount then conceded was 4d. per diem, but even in this paltry rise active seamen (with less than six years' service), ordinary seamen, and boys, did not participate. It is obvious, with the prices of commodities now ruling and the wages paid on shore, that the pay of naval ratings, always at a low figure, is now, more than ever, inadequate. The high price of food means that the seamen must be called upon to contribute in a much higher degree to the expenses of their mess, and the issuing prices of clothing have also been considerably enhanced since 1912. The pay of an able seaman is 1s. 8d. per day, and he is also a seaman gunner in receipt of 3d. per day in addition, a total of 18s. 6d. on which to clothe and partly feed himself.

The case of the able seaman is cited merely as an example of the small rate of pay which is doled out in a more or less degree to all the various grades of lower-deck ratings.

**ENTRY OF CIVILIANS IN RANKS AND HIGHER RATINGS.**  
The danger of the entry of civilians in ranks and higher ratings for which they have no qualifications and are entirely unfitted in H.M. Navy must be obvious. Years of discipline and training are essential, and an officer cannot become efficient in a few years, much less in a few weeks or months. The petty officer ranks of the Navy team with men admirably fitted for commissions' rank or higher ratings. These petty officers have the deep mortification of seeing civilians placed in positions above them, and whom, in many instances, they (the officers) have to instruct or train in their duties. A bitter feeling has in consequence been engendered, and for the good of the country and the service, and in justice to men who have loyally given their whole lives to the Navy, the cause of this feeling should be removed at once.

The public will understand the state of chaos which would obtain if business men conducted their business in like manner—but it is not now a question of business, it is much more the successful prosecution of the war, hence the Admiralty statement that these commissions will in many cases lapse after the war is of scant moment—efficiency should, and ought to be, the keyword and watchword now.

**HOSPITAL STOPPAGES.**  
Men and boys below the rank of warrant officer when sent to a home hospital have stopped out of their pay after 30 days:—

(1)—In the case of men, 10d. a day if their pay is not less than 1s. 7d. a day, and 8d. if it is.

(2)—In the case of boys, 4d. a day.

(3)—In the case of Marines, 7d. a day. If they remain in hospital 91 days their pay is entirely stopped, and the time so spent (i.e., 91 days) is forfeited for purposes of pension, badge, etc. If they are invalided and return to active life they must pay up arrears of Health Insurance to become entitled to benefit. The only exception to this practice is in the case of a man who receives what is

(Continued on page of next column.)

## A MILLION NEW HOUSES.

### LABOUR PROGRAMME TO COST £250,000,000.

A striking statement on the housing problem as affected by the war has been drawn up by the Joint Committee on Labour Problems after the War, which consists of representatives of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labour Party, the Management Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and the War Emergency Workers' National Committee.

On no subject—not even that of demobilization—is it so urgent (the Joint Committee say) that Parliament and the Government should come to a decision of policy as on housing. Many months must necessarily elapse between the decision to provide dwellings and the entry of the families into the new houses; the matter is, therefore, emphatically one which the War Cabinet should tackle in the next few weeks. Overcrowding has not been lessened by the absence of millions of men in the Navy and Army, for since 1907 the speculative builder has gradually given up the building of working-class cottages, and during the past three years all such building (except in a few munition areas) has been prohibited. The committee estimate that at least 1,000,000 new houses, to be let at not more than a few shillings a week, will be urgently required when the war ends, and that only by having them ready for occupation will it be possible to prevent a heavy rise in rents as soon as the Restriction of Rent and Mortgage Act expires. The cost of the 1,000,000 new houses is estimated at £250,000,000—a burden which no one but the municipalities and the Government can possibly shoulder. The committee, therefore, make the following suggestions:

The Government should promptly inform all local authorities that 1,000,000 new dwellings must be built, and that each locality must have its quota.

Each local authority should be required to decide within a month, whether or not it will undertake to build its quota, with the aid of a free grant from the Government.

The land should be secured at once (or a legal option obtainable), under the summary process of the Defence of the Realm Act, or some equally speedy procedure, and the plans should also be prepared and approved in advance.

Priority should be given for four years to the new houses in regard to building materials and the erection of "luxury" buildings should be suspended.

The new dwellings should be begun everywhere the day after peace is declared and should be proceeded with in proportion as the supply of building trades' workmen increases with demobilization.

If a local authority refuses to build its quota, the Local Government Board should undertake the work, placing it under the supervision of a local committee on which labour is represented.

As to the cost of this programme, the committee estimate that if the Government lend the whole capital free of interest the charge on the Exchequer in the first year (assuming that the Government borrow at 5 per cent.) would be £12,500,000. If the Government make a free grant on the scale adopted in the munition areas, allowing just sufficient to enable the local authorities to avoid any charge on the rates, while fixing rents not exceeding those paid hitherto, the total cost to the State would be £50,000,000—less than ten days' cost of the war.

known as a "hurt certificate." These stoppages apply only to lower deck ratings—officers, who if anything are better able to meet such mulets, are not subject to hospital stoppages. The distinction is hard, if not impossible, to understand, and it is incumbent upon the authorities to uphold the honour of the country by abolishing these iniquitous and unjust stoppages immediately.

**PENSIONS TO MEN WHO HAVE BECOME ENTITLED TO SAME SINCE AUG. 2ND, 1914.**

Since the outbreak of war over 4,000 (and this number increases daily) petty officers and men have completed 22 years' service, which is the period they "engaged" to serve to earn a long service pension. They are entitled to pensions varying from £18 to £90 per annum, but in lieu thereof they receive 2d. a day. The Admiralty saves at least £150,000 annually by this extortion, and that at the expense of the women and children of the men who are risking their lives for their country. The men who were fortunate enough to complete their 22 years before August 2nd, 1914, and who are now serving, draw both pay and pension. The law of England surely requires that in an "engagement" both sides shall be required to keep it compact, and unless such "engagements" are to come under the category of a "scrap of paper" the Admiralty should be compelled to fulfil their obligations.

### BASIS OF LONG SERVICE PENSIONS.

The present basis of a service pension (viz., 10d. per day) was fixed a great many years ago, when the period of service required to entitle a man to a long service pension was 20 years. On January 1st, 1915, this period of service was increased to 22 years, but the basis of the pension still remains unaltered.

The regulation fixing a maximum pension of 1/8 a day for service, badge, character, and medal, means in effect that not a single farthing for "service" is added to the pensions of men in respect of any additional time served after completing 22 years, either during the present war or at any other time, provided such men by their good conduct have already earned the 1/8.

The only additions that are made in such circumstances are for what is known as "petty time" (i.e., time served as petty officer, etc.). The concessions asked for will give a basic pension of 11d. (i.e., 22 years at 1d.), and in the case of men who are retained beyond their time, as in the present war, their pension would be augmented by 3d. per day per year, where under existing regulations no augmentation is possible.

## TREATMENT OF FACIAL WOUNDS.

Surgery is achieving miracles in many directions on those who have suffered war's cruellest hurts, but it may be doubted whether it is accomplishing any marvels greater than in the plastic treatment of facial injuries. This is the branch of healing to which the Queen's Hospital at Farnham, Sidcup, the subject of an appeal printed, is to be specially devoted. For such a hospital there is all too grave need. Over a thousand terrible cases needing special treatment are already known and registered. To the victims of such grievous injury the mental suffering is acute. They suffer frequently from severe depression, sometimes refusing to return to home or friends in dread of the pity—or, even worse—that they feel their awful disfigurements might evoke. Hitherto they have usually been sent for treatment to the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, and there, among other patients whose troubles, if as painful, are not so obvious, they have shrunk from the outdoor exercise and the mixing with their fellows that would help them.

This new hospital about to come into use owes its inception to the energy and far-sighted sympathy of Mr. C. H. Kendal, one of the originators of Queen Mary's Hospitals at Roehampton, through which thousands of men who have lost arms or legs have been supplied with the latest developments of artificial limbs. Thanks to his efforts, an admirable house has become available for a work of beneficence that will have lasting effects long after the last war case has been dealt with. The outset the Queen has shown the most direct personal interest in the enterprise, conferring its distinctive title as well as her patronage upon it. Viscount French is chairman of the committee, and Mr. Kenderdine acts as honorary organizing secretary and treasurer. The senior consulting surgeon is Sir Ashmole Lane, with whom are associated in the plastic work in which they have specialised in the highest degree Captain J. L. Aynard and Captain H. D. Gillies, together with a staff of dental surgeons and mechanics. Lieut. Colonel J. R. Colvin is officer commanding.

### WHAT PLASTIC SURGERY IS.

"Facial plastic surgery," says one of these experts, "means the building up of the features and restoration of contour from the patient's own tissues. Portions of skin, bone, and cartilage are transferred and manipulated in a manner which a few months ago would have been thought to be impossible." And how far the impossible has been achieved only the pictures and casts in the museum can quite tell you. Art has come into the service, and Professor Tonks, of the Slade School, who is a painter of distinction as well as a surgeon, has devoted his talent to a series of studies of these awful injuries, that even in their horror have a compelling fascination. There is the study of a man blinded and with features so terribly distorted that you think Matun, the old blind beggar of "The Truce of the Bear," with his "flesh like slag in the furnace, knobbed and withered and grey," must have looked like him. There is the face of a once handsome young officer who received a hideous jet of liquid fire full between the eyes. Other horrors there are, shown in all their ghastly realism.

That is one side of the picture. The other tells how a portion of a man's own rib can be taken whence he will feel no inconvenience, and used as the foundation of a new jaw. Bits of cartilage can be taken from his chest to reconstruct a nose, and here again art assists, for Mr. Edwards, the sculptor, takes care that the new creation shall be of the type that accords with the man's features. Skin can be drawn from parts of the face that are intact, for these things taken from the living organism can preserve their own vitality under the process of transplantation. The method is slow, of course. As much as a whole year, or even two, may be occupied as one after another, of the delicate operations are successfully performed. Indeed, the only real difficulty in regard to a perfect cure is that the men are frequently so delighted with the amendments, partially wrought that they enough from no more need be done. At least they know none will shrink away from them.

Liberal grants have been made by the National Relief Fund and the Joint Committee of the British Red Cross and St. John, but much further help will be wanted. An incidental remark showed that maintenance alone will be a heavy cost, for in many instances the patients cannot take nothing but milk and eggs, while the mouth, lips, and jaws are kept motionless. Said Colonel Colvin: "Our daily consumption of milk will be about 100 gallons, and something like 250 eggs a day at least will be wanted." Towards this hospital will be partially self-supporting, as there is a dairy and poultry farm, on which the men can receive training, with a view to their future useful employment; while gate carpentry, motor traction, and electricity will also be taught in suitable cases. But economies are difficult to effect in these days, and the housekeeping for 300 or so men, a percentage of officers, a nursing and domestic staff that must perforce be numerous, cannot be done without very considerable outlay. The nation is not disposed to beiggardly towards the men who have suffered so greatly for its safety, honour, and welfare. This is an effort that will assuredly make wide appeal by reason of its high purpose and its spirit of practical beneficence. Donations, either large or small, will be gratefully received by the hon. treasurer, addressed to St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.—Daily Telegraph.

### ROUMANIAN PRISONERS' HARSH TREATMENT.

A Roumanian sergeant who had succeeded in escaping from a prisoners' camp in Germany tells of the horrible treatment to which Roumanian and Russian prisoners are subjected there. They suffered during the whole winter from cold and hunger, the daily ration being only 200 grammes of bread (less than 1lb.) and a little boiled beetroot. In January 3,600 prisoners out of 8,000 died. The civil population suffers much from hunger, and often trains of provisions are attacked and looted by the hungry people.

## THE SPY SYSTEM IN RUSSIA

Thirty-three long lists of spies, informers, and agents provocateurs in ex-Emperor Nicholas' pay have been published by the Commission for Securing the New System of Government appointed by the Provisional Government immediately after the revolution. Fifty more lists may be expected. The total number of these secret legionaries of autocracy is expected to reach 50,000. Those whose guilt is beyond doubt have been put in jail; but it is not yet settled whether they will be tried and punished or merely kept in jail until all peril of a reactionary counter-revolution has passed.

The commission's reports depict precisely the same system of espionage and state provocation to crime as flourished in Turkey under Abdul Hamid II. The distinction is that Abdul Hamid ran his spy and provocation system directly from the Yildiz Kiosk, whereas Nicholas entrusted his system to the notorious "Okhranka Otdelene," or Security Department, which occupied a big building in the Basil Ostrov district.

The first act of the triumphant revolutionists was to seize the Security Department's secret papers. Many of these were turned in bundles outside the building. The more precious documents, especially those relating to the State organization of crime, had been kept in safes, and they escaped destruction. The revolutionaries also seized tens of thousands of secret records, and from these, backed by confessions of imprisoned spies, are being compiled the lists. The lists will be followed by a five-volume official "History of Espionage Under Nicholas II."

As revealed by these inquiries, autocracy's spies and informers were much less picturesque and romantic than they appear in the typical "Nihilist novel." Most belonged to the more intelligent working class or to the minor bourgeoisie. They were paid badly, the average wage for organizing political crime or betraying accomplices being \$20 a month. The spies were usually instructed to become members of secret revolutionary or terrorist organizations, among these being the Social Democratic Party, the Social Revolutionaries with their "Fighting Committee," the Populist Socialists, and the Maximalists. On nearly every newspaper was at least one spy. The spies took part in committee meetings, incited to breach of actual crime, and kept the Security Department well informed.

The spy often changed his town and name when he fell under the revolutionaries' suspicion. Many spies and informers (like the famous Father Gapon, whose treachery on Bloody Sunday, 1905, led to his being hanged by a revolutionist engineer) were at one time genuine revolutionaries and became later traitors and informers.

Some seem to have strived both sides honestly and earned the approval of both, and some do not seem to have known which side they sympathized with. A notable case is "Trukhanoff"—real name Nikitin, nickname "Perky"—who aroused the suspicion of his terrorist comrades, was threatened by them with execution, and to rehabilitate himself was obliged to kill the gangster officer with whom he collaborated. The murder of Grand Duke Sergius in Moscow in 1905 was due to the same motive.

The organization of crime, with the aim of discrediting non-terrorist political associations, went on to a great scale. For blood money of \$150 a mechanic was hired by the department to fire at General Djunkowski, Governor of Moscow, but he was instructed to be sure to miss. He executed his instructions precisely, but through carelessness killed a passer-by.

In violation of the Nihilist novel tradition, very few women were employed as spies or informers, but a few noted cases have been exposed. In Moscow three sisters named Palistin betrayed scores of workmen, after getting confessions from them by simulating love.

The commission's lists show that the department was a hard task-master. In addition to paying its spies badly, it spied upon them. Every Security Department record contains a note of the spy's history. Some are described as "moderately good," others as "indifferent," others as having "betrayed many revolutionaries," others as "energetic but unreliable," and others as "doubtful, should be watched."—N. Y. Times.

## A HANDFUL OF WOMEN LEFT TO FACE THE FOE.

Ten wounded heroines of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd recently, leaving their commanders, Vera Brodskaya and Marya Skrydloff, a daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former commander of the Baltic fleet and Minister of Marine, in a hospital at Vitebsk.

The women said it was reported that of the two hundred who reached the front only fifty remained. Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoner and all the rest were wounded.

"Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Especially memorable was our attack on Novosarsky Wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy, hearing the voices of girls, lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoner."

"We did not feel the slightest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve Russia. We advanced gaily against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiment being when we first came to the corpses. Once when replying to the enemy's severe fire and machine gun fire, we discovered to our amazement all our men comrades in neighbouring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

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All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building, 1st Floor.

Telephone No. 1874

## JAVA-PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

MONTHLY SERVICE BETWEEN

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "TJITSONDARI"	...	...	...	...	...	...	15th	October.
S.S. "BINTANG"	...	...	...	...	...	...	17th	November.
S.S. "TJIKEMBANG"	...	...	...	...	...	...	18th	December.

The Steamers have accommodation or a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building

Managing Agents

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**“ NEDERLAND ” ROYAL MAIL**  
**LINE**  
 (STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY “ NEDERLAND ”)  
**“ ROTTERDAM LLOYD ” ROYAL**  
**MAIL LINE**  
 STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY “ ROTTERDAMSCH E LLOYD ”  
**JOINT SERVICE**  
 Between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO

---

Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU

Steamers	Tonnage	to sail
“ OPHIR ” .....	8,000	12th Oct.
“ PRINSES JULIANA ” .....	14,000	24th Oct.
“ WILIS ” .....	8,000	7th Nov.
“ REMBRANDT ” .....	10,000	21st Nov.
“ GOENTOER ” .....	10,000	5th Dec.
“ ROENDJANI ” .....	8,000	19th Dec.
“ VONDEL ” .....	10,000	2nd Jan.
“ ORANJE ” .....	8,000	—
“ GROUIN ” .....	10,000	—
“ KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN ” .....	15,000	—

These Superior Passenger Steamers have accommodation for First and Second Class Saloon Passengers.  
 For further particulars please apply to

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,**  
 Agents.  
**JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.**

Shipbuilders,  
Hulvers, Engineers,  
Boilermakers, Electrical  
and Mechanical Engineers.

SHIPS  
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BOILERS  
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every descrip-  
tion.

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Kong, Ltd., (Incorporated in Hongkong,  
China and Japan, Agents, Telegraphic  
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Telephone 211.

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187 ft. by 24 ft. by 24 ft. etc.  
Patent Slipways taking  
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Electric Cranes lifting up to 100 tons.

**THOS. COOK & SON.**  
TOURIST, STRAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.  
**OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.**

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.  
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BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and Insured at lowest rates.  
COOK'S "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and  
Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.  
Telegraphic address "COUPON."  
Telephone No. 524.  
Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner ofadder Street  
and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.  
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA,  
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.						
30TH SEPTEMBER, A.M.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind { Direction, Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.					
Nemuro	8 a.					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kagoshima						
Osakima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Ronin Is.						
Wethalw	6 a.					
Hankow	"					
Ichang	"					
Kinkiang	"					
Changsha	"					
Shanghai	"					
Wutiaid	"					
Sharp Peak	"	29.86	76	69	NW	4
Amoy	"	29.85	77	77	NE	2
Swatow	"					
Taihook	5 a.	29.85	70	92	W	1
Tai. bu	"	29.79	68		SW	0
Taimen	"	29.78	70		N	2
Pescadore	"	29.76	73		SE	0
Canton	6 a.	29.79	77		NE	0
Hongkong	"	29.80	78	83	NE	1
Gap Rock	"	29.78	79		E	4
Macao	"	29.78		78	N	2
Wuchow	9 a.					
Hoihow	"					
Faknoi	"					
Phu Lien	7 a.	29.73	75	89	NW	0
Tourane	"	29.63	75		SW	2
Cape St. James	"	29.71	75		SW	0
Aparr	6 a.	29.74	75	94	SW	0
Dagupan	"					
Manila	"	29.76	76	86	SW	1
Legaspi	"	29.79	77	94		0
Tayuan	"					
Hioio	"	29.76	76	81		0
Surigao	"					
Guam	4.20	29.88	75			
Labuan	6 a.	29.78	76	95	SW	1

**T E CLAXTON, Director.**

1. **BAROMETRUM**, reduced to 59 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. **TEMPERATURE**, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. **HUMIDITY**, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. **DIRECTION OF WIND**, to two points.

5. **FORCE OF WIND**, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. **STATE OF SKY**, by blue sky, o, detached clouds, & driving rain; fog, & gloomy; & hail, lightning, & overcast; y passing showers, & squalls; rain, & dew; & thunder & visibility, y dew (wet).

7. **RAIN** in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.			
Hongkong Observatory, September 20th.			
	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.75	29.80	29.81
Temperature ...	83	76	82
Humidity ...	77	82	67
Wind Direction ...	ESE	NE	ESE
Force ...	3	1	4
Weather ...	c	cp	b
Rain ...	0.8		0.8

Highest open-air Temperature on 29th	84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 30th	78

**HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.**  
**From 1st to 7th October.**

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week or	Days of Month	H'kong Mean Time.	Height	H'kong Mean Time.	Height		
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
Mon.	1	m 8 28	7 0	2 57	2		
		9 31	6 9	3 18	2		
Tues	2	m 10 21	6 6	3 44	1		
		9 53	7 2	3 49	1		
Wed.	3	m 11 14	8 0	4 30	1		
		10 33	7 4	4 18	3		
Thurs	4	0 12	5 4	5 18	3		
		11 14	7 5	4 46	3		
Fri.	5	1 22	4 9	6 10	1		
		11 39	7 3	5 9	3		
Satur	6	2 49	4 5	7 9	2		
				8 21	2		
Sun.	7	m 0 25	7 1	8 21	2		
		No return.	high	nor	low		

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Documents translated from or into  
Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

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Rev. Griffith	Mr. S. B. Smith
Mr. & Mrs. B. A. Hale	Rev. Tope
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Mr. Ellis Kadoorie	Mrs. Ventris
Mr. Thorwald Kring	Lt. Col. John Ward
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Mr Finlayson	Mr E. A. Sleigh
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Mr Jackson Wm.	Mrs Stewart and children
Mr Jackson	Mr & Mrs Ventura
Mr B. James	Mr & Mrs Underwood
Mr E. W. Jones	

ON SALE.

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A TABLE OF THE

~~RATES OF EXCHANGE~~  
AT HONGKONG

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day preceding the Departure of  
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Coinage of Silver

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Regular service on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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(KILPATRICK & STICKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.  
Subject to change without notice.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

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C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 4th Oct., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, making Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 38.

Agents

4

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.

\* Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFAIR & CO.,

General Managers.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	from	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
COLOMBO	NOON			

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.  
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

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Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.  
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave S'pore	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	if calling about	about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA INABA MARU (MONDAY, 8th Oct., at N. on.)  
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, Capt. Higo 12,500  
KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA MARU SATURDAY, 20th Oct., at N. on.  
Capt. Tanaka 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI (KOBE) and AKI MARU (FRIDAY, 12th Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA. Capt. Yoshikawa 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KAGA MARU (SATURDAY, 10th Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Komatsubara 12,500

YOKOHAMA and KATORI MARU (WEDNESDAY, 24th Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Ren 21,000

SHANGHAI and KOBE and BOMBAY MARU (FRIDAY, 5th Oct., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Kawai 8,000

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

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VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU  
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 8th Oct.
SYBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 26th Oct.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 10th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Peria Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUGUAY, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.  
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU ... 18,500 Tons  
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
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SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.  
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1st Class Return Tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PANINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, £135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, £150.00.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

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Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 9th Oct., at 3 P.M.

"PANAMA MARU" ... SATURDAY, 27th Oct., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING  
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Taiwan, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 10 A.M.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

Tel. Nos 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,  
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	11.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	11.30 P.M.		1.30 P.M.
	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	9.30 A.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Macao	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Canton	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shok Ki	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kuohuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	Except Saturdays		

HONGKONG, 20TH SEPTEMBER, 1917.

RUBBERS. (Singapore Currency).	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Alor Gajahs .. .. .	\$1	Sept.	\$4.50	65 p. c.	40 p. c.
Ayer Panas .. .. .	\$5	Jan.	\$12.40	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glennally .. .. .	\$1	Oct.	\$2.60	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Kedah .. .. .	\$1	April	\$4.10	55 p. c.	25 p. c.
Kampas .. .. .	\$2	June	\$9.50	40 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malaka Pinda .. .. .	\$1	Aug.	\$3.05	30 p. c.	15 p. c.
Malakoff .. .. .	\$2	Dec.	\$4.05	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
New Serendah .. .. .	\$2	Dec.	\$4.30	30 p. c.	5 p. c.
Sandycroft .. .. .	\$2	Jan.	\$4.60	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Tapak .. .. .	\$10	Dec.	\$23.00		
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